# Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1800. [No. 2014.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.


## E. BURRILL,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

St. Petersburgh Hemp, first quality,
Russia Duck,
Ravens Do.
White and Brown Sheeting,
Old and new Sable Iron.
And a few thousand weight of best Bourbon Coffee.

*Newport, November* 10, 1800.

## BENJAMIN HADWEN

Has for sale, at his shop in Thames-street, corner of the old Church-Lane,
An Assortment of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
suitable for the season.
Newport, 10th of 11th Mon. 1800.

THE shop, directly opposite to the house, occupied by Mr. BRENTON, is to be let.

NATHANIEL HAZARD.

*Nov. 10th*, 1800.

## BANKRUPTCY.

### NOTICE.

WHERAS a commission of Bankrupt, is awarded and issued forth against ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY, late Merchant in Newport, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to us the undersigned commissioners on the twelfth and twenty-fourth days of November inst. and on the fifteenth day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Ann Rogers, in Newport, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the first meeting to choose Assignees, and at the last meeting, the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the Creditors are to assent or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.—All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the said Commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT STEVENS,
BENJAMIN PIERCE,
JOSEPH ROGERS.

*Newport, Nov.* 10, 1800.

☞ *NOTICE.*

At a meeting of the above mentioned Commissioners, November 12, 1800—The Creditors present, being desirous that the choice of Assignees, and proof of their debts, should be adjourned;—we do adjourn the same until Friday, 21st of November inst. precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the above mentioned house, at which time and place the parties are required to attend.

## To be sold at Public Auction.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst. (if fair weather, if not the next fair day)

The house and lot of land, belonging to the late Capt. George T. Cornell, deceased.—Sale to be on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

*George Cornell,*
*Richard Cornell,* } Administrators.

Nov. 8th. 1800.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the court of Probate for the town of Bristol, administrators to the estate of *PAUL V. NORRIS*, late of said town, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having any demands on said estate, to exhibit them for settlement.——And all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment. JOHN NORRIS.
BENJAMIN NORRIS.

*Bristol, Nov.* 6. 1800.

Whereas the hon. court of Probate for the town of Newport, hath appointed the subscribers, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Jeremiah Hill*, Blacksmith, late of said town, deceased, represented insolvent;—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective dwellings within six months, being the time limited by said court.

*DAVID HUNTINGTON.*
*EDWARD STANHOPE.*

Those indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

*SARAH HILL, Administratrix.*

*Nov.* 3, 1800.

*FOR SALE, BY*
## JOHN L. BOSS.

50 shares in the Newport Insurance Company.—20 shares in the Bank of Rhode-Island.—1 house and lot in 3d street near Bridge-street.—2 mortages amounting to about 3500 dollars on 1 house in Thames-street, corner Church-lane, and possession given immediately.—1 share in the Ohio Company, containing 1173 acres of land, in 7 valuable lots—6750 acres land in the state of Kentucky.—7 hogsheads best brown Sugar.—the Brig Peggy, 2 decks, 117 tons burthen, in complete order for sea.

*Also, for Rent or Sale,*

the elegant house, wharf and warehouses, owned by Mr. Seth Barton, also the wharf and stores, called the Rome estate, together with 8 house lots near Dyre's gate. The agreeable situation of said estates is so well known, that any further description is unnecessary. For terms apply to

S. BARTON, or
J. L. BOSS.

Who want to purchase a quantity of Clover seed, Cheese, and potatoes.

*Newport, 10th Nov.* 1800.

## FOR SALE,

A neat handsome FRANKLIN STOVE, in perfect order.——Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Nov.* 10, 1800.

## NICOLAS GEFFROY,

Watch-Maker, in Newport,
*Informs the Public,*

He has taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. L. TISSOT, a superior Workman, late from the Watch-Manufactory in Geneva, who will undertake to make new Watches;—and to repair, in the best manner, for Watch-Makers, or private persons, any new constructed and complicated Watches, and Time-Pieces.——They will also import, from said Manufactory, at nine months warning, all such Watches and Time-Pieces, as their employers shall order. They have also constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of warranted, and common English, and Geneva Watches and Time-Pieces, which they will sell on reasonable terms.—In addition to the above, they carry on the Goldsmith's and Silversmith's business, in all its branches; and likewise will make, or repair, any kind of Jewellery, in the neatest fashion.——They also have for Sale, wholesale and retail, all kinds of Jewellery, imported and of the latest fashion; officer's gold and silver Epaulettes; plated and brass Candlesticks; plated and Britannia Tea-Pots; Dirks, small Swords and Hangers; plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays; Castors; Andirons, Shovel and Tongs; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day Spy-Glasses; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket-Books; Dressing-Glasses; Suspenders; Trusses; Horse-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor-Strops; best Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds, from London and Paris; Hair-Powder; Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs; Spanish Segars; best Makabau and Scotch Snuff; and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to insert here.

*Newport, Nov.* 10, 1800.

All Persons having Accounts unsettled with the estate of the late Dr. ISAAC SENTER, deceased, are again earnestly solicited to call and adjust them without further delay; otherwise resort must be had to the disagreeable Alternative of placing them in the hands of an Attorney for Settlement.

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*
*November* 10, 1800.

## Ten Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 15th inst. an Apprentice BOY, named ISAAC CHASE, about 15 years of age.——All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him, on the penalty of the law.

ABRAHAM MANCHESTER.

*Tiverton, Nov.* 5, 1800.

## *RUM & ONIONS.*

*5 puncheons of 3d proof superior flavoured Grenada Rum,*

*6000 Bunches Weathersfield (Connect.) Onions, for Sale, if soon applied for, by*

*HAZARD & GARDNER.*

*Newport, Sept.* 22, 1800.

*NEW STORE.*
## WILLIAM CAHOONE & Co.

*Have for Sale at their Store, near the foot of the New-lane.*

A general assortment of Crockery Ware.—an assortment of low prized cloths, among which are:—Broadcloths of different colours; brown, mixed and drab plains and coatings; 4000 weight of best Narragansett cheese; loaf and brown Sugars, Coffee, &c.

The above goods will be sold wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in this state.

*Newport, Nov.* 10, 1800.

## BARRINGTON MEETING-HOUSE *LOTTERY.*

The subscribers having completed drawing of the first class of said Lottery, now present the public with the following.

### SCHEME

OF THE

*SECOND CLASS.*

| *Prizes.* | | *Dollars.* | | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | of | 1000 | are | 2000 |
| 2 | | 500 | | 1000 |
| 6 | | 200 | | 1200 |
| 12 | | 100 | | 1200 |
| 20 | | 50 | | 1000 |
| 20 | | 25 | | 500 |
| 45 | | 20 | | 900 |
| 100 | | 10 | | 1000 |
| 800 | | 6 | | 4800 |
| 1017 *Prizes.* | | | | 13,600 |
| | | Deduction for the Lottery, | | 2400 |

4000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars, are 16,000

☞ One of the above prizes of 500 dollars, will be assigned to the last drawn blank.

The drawing of this class will commence on the 15th day of December next. The prizes will be paid by the venders of the tickets, or the managers, without deduction; those of 20 dollars and under, on demand; those above 20, and not exceeding 100, in thirty days, and all others in sixty days after the drawing is completed. A list of prizes will be published, and copies left with the venders of the tickets.

Prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing is completed, will be considered as generously given for the purposes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

JOSHUA BICKNALL,
WILLIAM ALLIN, } *Managers.*

*Barrington, Nov.* 5, 1800.

## NATHAN B. MILLER,

*Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,*

THAT he has lately received a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usually sold at his Store, consisting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Casks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogshead.

Boston Chocolate, fresh—a few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantity, and a few Cases of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Cash, or approved Notes.

Also, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July* 15, 1800.

## JOHN BOURS,

*At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,*

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, lately imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Take.

Blank EXECUTIONS, and WRITS, for sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

*A Candid* ADDRESS, *to the* FREEMEN *of the State of* Rhode-Island, *on the Subject of the* APPROACHING ELECTION.

THE present most INTERESTING CRISIS in the affairs of the United States, demands the dispassionate consideration of every individual citizen. It is now no time to trifle with interests so pressingly important as those which are at this moment at stake. In times less critical and turbulent, we might indulge our love of novelty, and our propensity to look for better in other circumstances, by making experiments on the administration of our government. But the present crisis forbids all such dangerous tampering. It demands that for the present, at least, and until the cloud has passed over, and brighter prospects open, we venture not into the immeasurable field of change and certain confusion, but wait in our present attitude till we see the issue, and our way clear. Upon political subjects, men have always differed in opinion, and always will differ. But they have not always, and we hope they have not now, suffered their reason to desert them in the warmth of controversy. A false step at this time may never be retrieved. The occasion demands an exercise of your good sense and moderation, proportioned to its magnitude.—— Nations have generally prospered, according as they have followed the dictates of sound reason, and avoided hasty and inconsiderate conclusions, which only afford work for repentance.

These considerations are addressed to you under a firm persuasion that our peace and constitutional government are in danger, from a party active, powerful and indefatigable, guided by craft and unprincipled ambition, and managed in the subordinate operations by weak and deluded engines. They are addressed to you as principles which ought to govern you in whatsoever you may think your duty or privileges require or authorize you to do, with respect to the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

The United States, under the administration of the great and excellent WASHINGTON, pursued the same system of policy which has been pursued, and is now pursued, under his successor. During the continuance of this system, they have flourished in spite of all the opposition which faction could throw in their way; they have become rich and powerful, in spite of the depredations of two powerful rival nations, and at this moment enjoy a greater portion of civil and political happiness, than was ever enjoyed by any nation of which we have any account. Perhaps we may compare such a nation, complaining of and discontented with its condition, to a man who has never felt sickness or pain; he knows not how to prize the blessing of health, till disease has taught him its value.

Reflections and recriminations of one State upon another ought to be made only upon strong necessity. The great and powerful State of Virginia seems to take the lead in the present opposition to the measures of administration. The plausible and specious cry that the liberties of the people are in danger, and that aristocracy is creeping into our government, originates in and emanates from that State. But will New-England-men, with arms in their hands, ever confess that they are in danger of slavery? will such men, celebrated as they always have been for their knowledge of the true principles of Liberty, and their spirit in asserting them, take lessons upon those subjects from the State of Virginia? From a State where a power of arbitrariness not only exists, but is openly justified and vindicated; —where an equality among the northern citizens is professedly a subject of derision; and where slavery constitutes a part of the policy of the government! But when she appears as the advocate of liberty and equality, and the enemy of aristocracy, we may be excused if we doubt her sincerity, and suspect that *some other object, more agreeable to her prejudices and ambition, lies under the covering of the veil.*

It is well known that Virginia, sensible of her importance, and claiming pre-eminence among the States, has always complained of that part of the Constitution which restricts her to an equal representation in the Senate of the United States, and has asserted her right to a representation in both branches of the legislature proportioned to her population. It is also well known

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It is well known that Virginia, sensible of her importance, and claiming pre-eminence among the States, has always complained of that part of the Constitution which restricts her to an equal representation in the Senate of the United States, and has asserted her right to a representation in both branches of the legislature proportioned to her population. It is also well known

that it was not without a ſtruggle of the ſmall States that the repreſentation was ſettled as it now ſtands. It is moreover apparent that an equal repreſentation in both branches would reduce the ſmall States to the rank of the governed, while the affairs of the nation would be abſolutely under the management of the great States. Now if by any convulſions the preſent Conſtitution ſhould be overthrown, we cannot in future expect the privileges which we enjoy at preſent. This conſtitution ought emphatically to be cheriſhed by the ſmall States.—It is all their hope and dependence. The loſs of it would be attended with the mortifying reflection that we had blown the coals which ſet fire to and conſumed the houſe over our heads.

The land tax has afforded a topic of declamation to the opponents of government. It has been charged upon the adminiſtration when it ought to have been charged to the war in Europe, and the depredations which have been committed on our commerce by the powers at war. A Navy has become indiſpenſible to the exiſtence of our commerce, and the proſperity of our agriculture. But without conſidering whether that tax is proper, equal or politic, the Journals of Congreſs will prove to you that *while the tax on Sugar and Snuff was under conſideration, the democratic party in Congress proposed this very land tax as a ſubſtitute, and that the federal party opposed it and finally prevailed.* It may be alſo made to appear that after the exigencies of the United States had increaſed the expences incurred for our protection, and the land tax was reſorted to and adopted, thisvery democratic party *threatened the federaliſts that they would make use of the land tax to throw odium on the government*, and carry the points at which they were aiming. And faithfully have they fulfilled their promiſe.

We ſhall conclude by obſerving, that the preſent of all times is the moſt unfit for convulſion; that there is now a proſpect of peace, when our public burthens will be diminiſhed—when the rage of party will in a meaſure ſubſide, and we ſhall have more leiſure and opportunity to enquire into the grounds of the controverſy. For the preſent, let us decide without prejudice or favour, and with the coolneſs which becomes us as New-England-men; as freemen who have every thing precious depending, and are not to be terrified by clamour, or influenced by thoſe whoſe opinion upon moſt ſubjects is not equal to our own. Let us regard thoſe who attempt to render us diſſatisfied either as our enemies, or the tools of our enemies. Let us as we value our country, its peace, its conſtitution, and the privileges of our State, chooſe as our only courſe men who poſſeſs a knowledge of our intereſt, and a diſpoſition to maintain it. For the ſame reaſon let us reject the ignorant and inſincere, whoſe only qualification is a diſpoſition to follow whither their leaders chooſe to conduct them. Let us diveſt ourſelves of every predilection in favour of any foreign country, and purſue the intereſt of our own. Let us remember that the monarchical form of the Britiſh government, and the real deſpotiſm of the government of France, are alike repugnant to the form and ſpirit of our own government, republican in form, and free in ſubſtance. Thoſe two powers are ſtriving to acquire or to preſerve, the one the empire of the ſea, and the other that of the land; and equally hold cheap the peace or liberty of any other nation. Above all, let the reſult of your deliberations, terminate as it may, let it be made with impartiality, and a conſtant eye to the good of your country.

We cannot however conclude this addreſs, without aſſerting our belief that the object of the democratic ticket is to bring in Mr. Jefferſon, to the excluſion of Mr. Adams; and our ſincere conviction that the only object of the ſupporters of the federal ticket is to ſecure the election of Mr. ADAMS, in preference to *all* other candidates.

If the foregoing view of the ſubject be juſt, and you ſhould be duly impreſſed with the conſiderations above ſubmitted; it cannot be doubted that you will give a decided majority to the ticket compoſed of the following gentlemen:

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*To the Mechanics and laborious Freemen of Newport,*

My Neighbours,

TO-MORROW we are to meet, to vote for four electors, to chuſe a Preſident of the United States, for four years.——This is a very important piece of buſineſs. I have formerly thought light of it—but the nearer the day approaches, the more I am impreſſed with the importance of the iſſue. I find by the public papers which I hear read, and by the converſation of the people, that there are ſeveral parties in the United States, which go by different names (names which I do not know the meaning of:) they all want to have a hand in the Government.—But there appears only two parties, that now contend for the government at the preſent election. Theſe are the preſent government, with Mr. Adams as Preſident; and oppoſed by thoſe that wiſh Mr. Jefferſon Preſident.

Theſe parties are continually writing and publiſhing pieces againſt each other, the truth of which we cannot know, and a great part of which I don't believe. But there are facts which we do know, and which no one can deceive us in, and which I think we ought to attend to.——We know that the ſame men that are now driving from town to town, trying to inflame the minds of the people againſt the preſent government, are the ſame men that, a few years ago, were very influential men in getting paper-money made in this State; and violently oppoſed the Conſtitution of the United States.

We know that at that time the town and many of us were in debt; that we could not find employ; and wages very low; and pay poor.—We know that, ſince the adoption of the Conſtitution; ſince the preſent adminiſtration of government, begun by Waſhington, and continued by Adams: (theſe now troublers of our peace have been out of office) the town and we have generally got out of debt; that we have plenty of employ; our wages almoſt double, what they uſed to be; and our pay in caſh, whenever we want it.

Theſe troublers of our peace cry out, the Land-Tax, the Direct-Tax, how unequal and oppreſſive it is.—We know that it is unequal; and I believe it will never be aſſeſſed again; but whether it is or not, the Tax originated by the party that ſupports Mr. Jefferſon's election; and his plan of government.—(This can be proved by the Journals of Congreſs, therefore I believe it.)

They tell you, that if Mr. Jefferſon is elected, that he will leſſen the expence of government, and no taxes will be wanted.

Aſk them how they will pay; he will not employ ſo many men; he will diſmiſs the army; ſtop fortifying the harbours; ſtop building the navy; and leave our trade to protect itſelf.

Aſk them what will then become of our trade; they reply, that the nations that want what we have to ſell, will come and bring us what we want in exchange.

Aſk them what then is to become of us mechanics, and ſeamen, and labourers.—They anſwer—Oh there is land enough! plenty of good land! and cheap—in the country; they muſt all turn Farmers.

For my part I have ſeen one Revolution, and have lived in the country (I imagine ſome of you alſo have)—I have repaired my houſe; I am almoſt out of debt; I have plenty of work, good wages, and good pay, and live comfortable; and I am ſure if I could ſell my houſe for what it would now fetch, and move into the country, I ſhould ſoon ſpend all I have, and my family would be miſerable.—My trade has been in wood, and I have been uſed to the hoe.——What then would be the fate of the Ropemaker, Sailmaker, Rigger, Sailors, &c. &c. that are not uſed to the Ax nor Hoe.

My neighbours do not be deceived.—Judge for yourſelves.—Judge from the men that make the moſt noiſe, and want to effect a Revolution in our government.—Compare the paſt with the preſent, and judge whether if thoſe men ſhould have any influence in government, whether we ſhould be as well off in future, as we are at preſent.—We know the army are diſbanded (all but enough to take care of the forts, &c. belonging to our nation); that we have a peace with France; and I believe we cannot place a man at the head of our government, that will be more likely to eſtabliſh our Independent National American character with other nations, than Mr. Adams.——I ſhall therefore vote for the liſt of Electors with Mr. Champlin at the head, having full confidence that their object will be to get Mr. Adams elected Preſident.—I ſay, my neighbours, do not be deceived; judge for yourſelves; and do not give away a certainty for an uncertainty, which you may repent of when it is too late.

A MECHANIC.

[☞ *We are requested to aſſure the Public, that the Author of the foregoing is a* REAL MECHANIC.]

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From the *Providence Journal.*

Mr. CARTER.

On peruſing the *Impartial Obſerver* of the 10th inſt. my attention was drawn to the words in large print—*American Liberty in chains*—and the following remarks ſubjoined, over the ſignature of *Bog Hay*, viz.

"At a meeting of the high-toned federaliſts, holden at Philadelphia, they reſolved to ſupport Mr. Pinckney for Preſident of the United States, and it is confidently reported that the Hon. Ray Greene and Chriſtopher G. Champlin compoſed part of ſaid meeting, and ſolemnly agreed that the Electors of this State ſhould ſupport Pinckney, and in order to carry their contract into execution, the father of Mr. Greene, and the uncle of Mr. Champlin, are brought forward as two of the Electors of ſaid State.—If the above be true, the choice of Electors and the rights of the people, are transferable by tools of their own making.

"For further particulars ſee Hamilton's Pamphlet."

The extravagant abſurdity of the above performance would probably be itſelf an antidote againſt any ill effects from it; but ſo pointed is the attack, that I think it proper to anſwer it with a very few remarks—regretting extremely, that in a State celebrated for its ſteady attachment to the conſtitution and laws of our country there exiſts any perſon, who, for electioneering or other purpoſes, under an anonymous ſignature, ſtrikes at the reputations of his fellow-citizens, when confeſſedly his whole knowledge is, from report. To ſhew the abſurdity of the charge relative to the agreement, as ſtated, I offer it to the reflection of every candid mind, whether Mr. Champlin and myſelf, in our ſenſes, would have *ſolemnly* agreed that the Electors of this State ſhould ſupport any perſon as Preſident of the United States? A poſitive preſumption of this kind, in addition to its impropriety, would have been very ridiculous, as, in the event ſhould the Electors have differed in opinion relative to the candidate, if ſuch an agreement had been made, would the electoral candidates have conſidered themſelves held by it in contradiction to their own opinions? As the beſt anſwer to this queſtion, I refer the public to a conſideration of their age, their experience and conduct in public life, their warm attachment to the conſtitution and laws of our country, one main feature of which recognizes that independence of opinion, in every department, which is one important bulwark of real freedom. Theſe remarks occur to me in conſidering the ſubject generally, as though applied to other perſons in ſimilar circumſtances; in addition to which, I declare to the public, that *I did not compoſe part of a meeting as above ſtated; was not a part, in any ſuch agreement*; and ſo far from having an idea that the gentlemen named for Electors will be governed by any pre-arrangement contrary to their opinions, ſhould they be choſen, that I believe they would conſider any attempt at a controul of their opinions as a interference with their privileges, and treat it with merited contempt.

RAY GREENE.

*Warwick, Nov.* 11. 1800.

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For the *NEWPORT MERCURY.*

*Mr. Printer,*

I requeſt a republication of the piece ſigned "Bog Hay" and Mr. R. Greene's reply to it, which appeared in your laſt ſupplementary paper, in order that they may be readily conſidered in connexion with a few remarks, that I deem it proper to make. I am ſenſible that the *authority* of that gentleman's name, oppoſed, to *that* of an *unknown* author of a report, or of an *anonymous* writer, who affects to credit it, does not require even the little additional weight, it may poſſibly derive from my name.

But Mr. G's anſwer is *poſitive* and concluſive only as it reſpects himſelf, and very properly contains, in regard to me, nothing more than reaſoning or evidence of a preſumptive nature. And as *I did*, and *he did not*, attend the meeting referred to by him, I think it neceſſary to inform my fellow-citizens, that it was *unanimously* agreed at that meeting to promote, ſo far as the influence of the opinion of each perſon preſent could be extended, *the re-election* of *Mr. Adams to the Preſidency of the United States.* It was *afterwards proposed*, by a number of Southern gentlemen, that Mr. C. C. Pinckney ſhould be ſupported, in the way I have mentioned, as a candidate for the *Vice-Preſidency.* This after ſome deliberation was agreed to by gentlemen from the northern ſtates, as well on account of the diſtinguiſhed character of that gentleman, as with a view to obtain for *Mr. ADAMS* the votes of the *eight* Electors, whom South-Carolina has a right to appoint, and which, it was then thought would be indiſpenſable to his re-election.

As to the report of my having "ſolemnly agreed that the Electors of this State ſhould ſupport Pinckney," for the *Preſidency* or even *Vice-Preſidency* of the United States, it is not only *falſe*, but too ridiculous to admit of ſerious refutation. And all the ſuggeſtions, *in relation* to *my uncle*, or any other gentleman named in the federal ticket of Electors, grounded upon that or any ſimilar report, are equally idle and abſurd. They are obviouſly deſigned, by dividing the friends of Mr. ADAMS, to prevent the election of gentlemen who are known to be warmly attached to him, and thus to procure the choice of *four* gentlemen for Electors, who I firmly believe would, if choſen, *vote for Mr. Jefferſon* and *Mr. Burr.*—It is indeed a ſhallow artifice, which from my knowledge of the good ſenſe of the people of this State, I am perſuaded, will not eſcape their obſervation.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

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# NEWPORT,

*TUESDAY, NOVEMBER* 18, 180


## *ELECTORS of PRESIDENT and VI PRESIDENT*

*(CHOSEN.)*

*FEDERAL.*

*Vermont*
*Maſſachuſetts* 1
*Connecticut*
*New-Jerſey*
*Delaware*

*ANTI-FEDERAL.*

*New-York* 1

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A correſpondent, congratulates friends of the Conſtitution and governm on the pleaſing intelligence from the int or of the State, that the independent mers have rallied in great ſtrength, in ſ port of the federal ADAMS ticket. W the friends of the federal goverment Newport and its vicinity, this gratifying telligence muſt be a freſh incitement to ertion, in reſiſting "that madneſs and ſ which is a reproach to any people."

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*COMMUNICATIONS.*

The public character of Mr. Jefferſon ſo recently become a ſubject of diſcuſſion this State, and the time within which t diſcuſſion can be entered into with any fect is ſo ſhort that it is difficult for the litital opponents of that gentleman to any thing more than to preſent to the p lic, the moſt ſtriking facts which in t opinion, totally diſqualify him for any portant ſhare in the adminiſtration of g ernment. In other ſtates where part have been hitherto, more equally divid the more minute traits of his character h been fully inveſtigated, and are now ſo nerally underſtood that he is conſidered no other light than as *the leader of a par*—He has never like WASHINGTON, ADAMS, ſtood on ſuch high ground, as to tort applauſe and reſpect, from his enemi Of an ambitious, intriguing, and undeci character it has always been his aim to vail himſelf of dazzling theories, to atta to him the deſigning, and the ignorant, a thereby to raiſe up that "muſhroom po larity" which is ſo often "gained with merit and loſt without a crime"; rat than to deſerve the applauſe of the wiſe a the good, in the purſuit of "noble ends noble means."

The advocates of Mr. Jefferſon in t ſtate, have come forward with a torrent applauſe, and have attempted to take t public opinion *by ſtorm*—In oppoſition *plain facts* and *demonſtrated truths*, th have aſcribed to him every great and exc lent quality, of which human nature is ſu ceptible.—The conſequence has been th ſome have been deceived, but ſuch ov ſtrained panegyric muſt have its uſual effe *that of counteracting itſelf.*

Among other extraordinary aſſumptio of fact, *without evidence*, and ſometim *contrary to evidence*, it is frequently aſſer ed that Mr. Jefferſon is *a friend of the pe ple*, a *friend of the poor*, and even *a frie of the mechanics.*—However contemptib ſuch artifice may be conſidered, which a tempts to give a man merit from attac ment to particular portions and deſcriptio of people, it is certainly a fair way of cou teracting it, that the reverſe ſhould be ma to appear, and fortunately for the cauſe truth, this may be done from evidenc which Mr. Jefferſon has himſelf furniſhe In his notes on Virginia, page 240—afte obſerving that thoſe occupied in the m chanic arts, are the *unſound* part of ſociet he ſays, "while we have land to labour the let us never wiſh to ſee our citizens *occup ed at a work-bench*, or *twirling a diſtaff*—Carpenters, maſons, ſmiths, *are wanting husbandry*, but for the *general operations manufacture*, LET OUR WORKSHOPS RE MAIN IN EUROPE!"

In the ſame page he expreſſes in languag of the moſt unbecoming levity, a doubt WHE THER GOD EVER HAD A CHOSEN PEOPLE

The above extract is not here introduce for the uncandid purpoſe of inſinuating tha Mr. Jefferſon is from motives of malice, the enemy of the mechanic intereſts, but fo the purpoſe of demonſtrating the ſpeculative and extravagant turn of his mind, and o ſhewing from ſuch an extraordinary inſtance of his blindneſs to the true intereſts of hi country, that he is totally unfit for the prac tical government of a great nation.

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## Incontrovertible Facts:—

Whereby the fitneſs of Thomas Jefferſon for Preſident of the United States, may be eſtimated:——

1. Mr. Jefferſon was an oppoſer of the Federal Conſtitution, and recommended that it ſhould be rejected by the four laſt States for the expreſs purpoſe of compelling the re maining States to alter it.

2d. Mr. Jefferſon, while Secretary of State under Gen. Waſhington, openly pa tronized the National Gazette (a pa which vindicated *Genet*, againſt Gen

that it was not without a ſtruggle of the ſmall States that the repreſentation was ſettled as it now ſtands. It is moreover apparent that an equal repreſentation in both branches would reduce the ſmall States to the rank of the governed, while the affairs of the nation would be abſolutely under the management of the great States. Now if by any convulſions the preſent Conſtitution ſhould be overthrown, we cannot in future expect the privileges which we enjoy at preſent. This conſtitution ought emphatically to be cheriſhed by the ſmall States.—It is all their hope and dependence. The loſs of it would be attended with the mortifying reflection that we had blown the coals which ſet fire to and conſumed the houſe over our heads.

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Aſk them what then is to become of us mechanics, and ſeamen, and labourers.—They anſwer—Oh there is land enough! plenty of good land! and cheap—in the country; they muſt all turn Farmers.

For my part I have ſeen one Revolution, and have lived in the country (I imagine ſome of you alſo have)—I have repaired my houſe; I am almoſt out of debt; I have plenty of work, good wages, and good pay, and live comfortable; and I am ſure if I could ſell my houſe for what it would now fetch, and move into the country, I ſhould ſoon ſpend all I have, and my family would be miſerable.—My trade has been in wood, and I have been uſed to the hoe.——What then would be the fate of the Ropemaker, Sailmaker, Rigger, Sailors, &c. &c. that are not uſed to the Ax nor Hoe.

My neighbours do not be deceived.—Judge for yourſelves.—Judge from the men that make the moſt noiſe, and want to effect a Revolution in our government.—Compare the paſt with the preſent, and judge whether if thoſe men ſhould have any influence in government, whether we ſhould be as well off in future, as we are at preſent.—We know the army are diſbanded (all but enough to take care of the forts, &c. belonging to our nation); that we have a peace with France; and I believe we cannot place a man at the head of our government, that will be more likely to eſtabliſh our Independent National American character with other nations, than Mr. Adams.——I ſhall therefore vote for the liſt of Electors with Mr. Champlin at the head, having full confidence that their object will be to get Mr. Adams elected Preſident.—I ſay, my neighbours, do not be deceived; judge for yourſelves; and do not give away a certainty for an uncertainty, which you may repent of when it is too late.

A MECHANIC.

[☞ *We are requeſted to aſſure the Public, that the Author of the foregoing is a* REAL MECHANIC.]

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From the *Providence Journal.*

Mr. CARTER.

On peruſing the *Impartial Obſerver* of the 10th inſt. my attention was drawn to the words in large print—*American Liberty in chains*—and the following remarks ſubjoined, over the ſignature of *Bog Hay*, viz.

"At a meeting of the high-toned federaliſts, holden at Philadelphia, they reſolved to ſupport Mr. Pinckney for Preſident of the United States, and it is confidently reported that the Hon. Ray Greene and Chriſtopher G. Champlin compoſed part of ſaid meeting, and ſolemnly agreed that the Electors of this State ſhould ſupport Pinckney, and in order to carry their contract into execution, the father of Mr. Greene, and the uncle of Mr. Champlin, are brought forward as two of the Electors of ſaid State.—If the above be true, the choice of Electors and the rights of the people, are transferable by tools of their own making.

"For further particulars ſee Hamilton's Pamphlet."

The extravagant abſurdity of the above performance would probably be itſelf an antidote againſt any ill effects from it; but ſo pointed is the attack, that I think it proper to anſwer it with a very few remarks—regretting extremely, that in a State celebrated for its ſteady attachment to the conſtitution and laws of our country there exiſts any perſon, who, for electioneering or other purpoſes, under an anonymous ſignature, ſtrikes at the reputations of his fellow-citizens, when confeſſedly his whole knowledge is, from report. To ſhew the abſurdity of the charge relative to the agreement, as ſtated, I offer it to the reflection of every candid mind, whether Mr. Champlin and myſelf, in our ſenſes, would have *ſolemnly* agreed that the Electors of this State ſhould ſupport any perſon as Preſident of the United States? A poſitive preſumption of this kind, in addition to its impropriety, would have been very ridiculous, as, in the event ſhould the Electors have differed in opinion relative to the candidate, if ſuch an agreement had been made, would the electoral candidates have conſidered themſelves held by it in contradiction to their own opinions? As the beſt anſwer to this queſtion, I refer the public to a conſideration of their age, their experience and conduct in public life, their warm attachment to the conſtitution and laws of our country, one main feature of which recognizes that independence of opinion, in every department, which is one important bulwark of real freedom. Theſe remarks occur to me in conſidering the ſubject generally, as though applied to other perſons in ſimilar circumſtances; in addition to which, I declare to the public, that *I did not compoſe part of a meeting as above ſtated; was not a part, in any ſuch agreement*; and ſo far from having an idea that the gentlemen named for Electors will be governed by any pre-arrangement contrary to their opinions, ſhould they be choſen, that I believe they would conſider any attempt at a controul of their opinions as a interference with their privileges, and treat it with merited contempt.

RAY GREENE.

*Warwick, Nov.* 11. 1800.

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For the *NEWPORT MERCURY.*

*Mr. Printer,*

I requeſt a republication of the piece ſigned "Bog Hay" and Mr. R. Greene's reply to it, which appeared in your laſt ſupplementary paper, in order that they may be readily conſidered in connexion with a few remarks, that I deem it proper to make. I am ſenſible that the *authority* of that gentleman's name, oppoſed, to *that* of an *unknown* author of a report, or of an *anonymous* writer, who affects to credit it, does not require even the little additional weight, it may poſſibly derive from my name.

But Mr. G's anſwer is *poſitive* and concluſive only as it reſpects himſelf, and very properly contains, in regard to me, nothing more than reaſoning or evidence of a preſumptive nature. And as *I did*, and *he did not*, attend the meeting referred to by him, I think it neceſſary to inform my fellow-citizens, that it was *unanimously* agreed at that meeting to promote, ſo far as the influence of the opinion of each perſon preſent could be extended, *the re-election* of *Mr. Adams to the Preſidency of the United States.* It was *afterwards propoſed*, by a number of Southern gentlemen, that Mr. C. C. Pinckney ſhould be ſupported, in the way I have mentioned, as a candidate for the *Vice-Preſidency.* This after ſome deliberation was agreed to by gentlemen from the northern ſtates, as well on account of the diſtinguiſhed character of that gentleman, as with a view to obtain for *Mr. ADAMS* the votes of the *eight* Electors, whom South-Carolina has a right to appoint, and which, it was then thought would be indiſpenſable to his re-election.

As to the report of my having "ſolemnly agreed that the Electors of this State ſhould ſupport Pinckney," for the *Preſidency* or even *Vice-Preſidency* of the United States, it is not only *falſe*, but too ridiculous to admit of ſerious refutation. And all the ſuggeſtions, *in relation* to *my uncle*, or any other gentleman named in the federal ticket of Electors, grounded upon that or any ſimilar report, are equally idle and abſurd. They are obviouſly deſigned, by dividing the friends of Mr. ADAMS, to prevent the election of gentlemen who are known to be warmly attached to him, and thus to procure the choice of *four* gentlemen for Electors, who I firmly believe would, if choſen, *vote for Mr. Jefferſon* and *Mr. Burr*.—It is indeed a ſhallow artifice, which from my knowledge of the good ſenſe of the people of this State, I am perſuaded, will not eſcape their obſervation.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.


# NEWPORT,

*TUESDAY, NOVEMBER* 18, 1800.


## *ELECTORS of PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT*

*(CHOSEN.)*

*FEDERAL.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Vermont* | 4 |
| *Maſſachuſetts* | 16 |
| *Connecticut* | 9 |
| *New-Jerſey* | 7 |
| *Delaware* | 3 |

*ANTI-FEDERAL.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *New-York* | 12 |

A correſpondent, congratulates the friends of the Conſtitution and government, on the pleaſing intelligence from the interior of the State, that the independent farmers have rallied in great ſtrength, in ſupport of the federal ADAMS ticket. With the friends of the federal goverment in Newport and its vicinity, this gratifying intelligence muſt be a freſh incitement to exertion, in reſiſting "that madneſs and folly which is a reproach to any people."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The public character of Mr. Jefferſon has ſo recently become a ſubject of diſcuſſion, in this State, and the time within which that diſcuſſion can be entered into with any effect is ſo ſhort that it is difficult for the political opponents of that gentleman to do any thing more than to preſent to the public, the moſt ſtriking facts which in their opinion, totally diſqualify him for any important ſhare in the adminiſtration of government. In other ſtates where parties have been hitherto, more equally divided, the more minute traits of his character have been fully inveſtigated, and are now ſo generally underſtood that he is conſidered in no other light than as *the leader of a party.*—He has never like WASHINGTON, and ADAMS, ſtood on ſuch high ground, as to extort applauſe and reſpect, from his enemies. Of an ambitious, intriguing, and undecided character it has always been his aim to avail himſelf of dazzling theories, to attach to him the deſigning, and the ignorant, and thereby to raiſe up that "muſhroom popularity" which is ſo often "gained without merit and loſt without a crime"; rather than to deſerve the applauſe of the wiſe and the good, in the purſuit of "noble ends by noble means."

The advocates of Mr. Jefferſon in this ſtate, have come forward with a torrent of applauſe, and have attempted to take the public opinion *by ſtorm*—In oppoſition to *plain facts* and *demonſtrated truths*, they have aſcribed to him every great and excellent quality, of which human nature is ſuſceptible.—The conſequence has been that ſome have been deceived, but ſuch over ſtrained panegyric muſt have its uſual effect, *that of counteracting itſelf.*

Among other extraordinary aſſumptions of fact, *without evidence*, and ſometimes *contrary to evidence*, it is frequently aſſerted that Mr. Jefferſon is *a friend of the people*, a *friend of the poor*, and even *a friend of the mechanics.*—However contemptible ſuch artifice may be conſidered, which attempts to give a man merit from attachment to particular portions and deſcriptions of people, it is certainly a fair way of counteracting it, that the reverſe ſhould be made to appear, and fortunately for the cauſe of truth, this may be done from evidence, which Mr. Jefferſon has himſelf furniſhed. In his notes on Virginia, page 240—after obſerving that thoſe occupied in the mechanic arts, are the *unſound* part of ſociety, he ſays, "while we have land to labour then, let us never wiſh to ſee our citizens *occupied at a work-bench*, or *twirling a diſtaff*.—Carpenters, maſons, ſmiths, *are wanting in husbandry*, but for the *general operations of manufacture*, LET OUR WORKSHOPS REMAIN IN EUROPE!"

In the ſame page he expreſſes in language of the moſt unbecoming levity, a doubt WHETHER GOD EVER HAD A CHOSEN PEOPLE!

The above extract is not here introduced for the uncandid purpoſe of inſinuating that Mr. Jefferſon is from motives of malice, the enemy of the mechanic intereſts, but for the purpoſe of demonſtrating the ſpeculative and extravagant turn of his mind, and of ſhewing from ſuch an extraordinary inſtance of his blindneſs to the true intereſts of his country, that he is totally unfit for the practical government of a great nation.

## Incontrovertible Facts:—

Whereby the fitneſs of Thomas Jefferſon for Preſident of the United States, may be eſtimated:——

1. Mr. Jefferſon was an oppoſer of the Federal Conſtitution, and recommended that it ſhould be rejected by the four laſt States for the expreſs purpoſe of compelling the remaining States to alter it.

2d. Mr. Jefferſon, while Secretary of State under Gen. Waſhington, openly patronized the National Gazette (a paper which vindicated *Genet*, againſt Gene-

Washington, by appointing the editor of that paper, to a *sinecure* office in the Department of State.

3. Mr. Jefferson, while Secretary of State, held with Genet a "language confidential, and different from the official language held in his public communications;" and was thereupon charged by *Genet* with "having made him *(Genet)* believe that *he was his friend*, after having initiated HIM into *mysteries*, which had inflamed his hatred against all those who *aspire* to *absolute power*."

4. Mr. Jefferson is the *favourer* and the *favourite* of a foreign nation; and is therefore the last man, to whom his fellow-citizens should intrust the administration of the Government.

5th. While Governor of Virginia, in the year '81, being informed that the British troops had effected a landing at a place in that State, more than one hundred miles, distant from the seat of government, he precipitately abandoned his post and shortly after resigned his office.*

6th. At an early period of our revolutionary war, being a member of Congress, he was nominated in that body for the important and perilous appointment of minister to France, but dreading the danger that was at that time to be apprehended from British cruisers, he declined it, and thus proved that he preferred his own personal safety to the preservation of the rights and liberties of a whole people. Mr. Adams was then nominated for the same appointment and accepted without hesitation the dangerous mission.

7th. While minister in France, he proposed that the debt due from America to France, should be transferred to a company of Dutch merchants, for the express purpose of transferring the *discontents of a great nation*, to a number of *private individuals*, who would not be able to compel payment!

Besides the facts above stated, (which are all supported by public documents,) there are many others equally if not more reprehensible, which though resting on more doubtful authority, have nevertheless been made out by very satisfactory inference, among which are the charge of infidelity and the letter to *Mazzei*, which has never been denied, and wherein his hostility to the Constitution is hardly attempted to be disguised—The blindness of party men has induced them to *deny*, what they cannot in some sort *explain*, but with sober and thinking and rational men, these traits in Mr. Jefferson's character, have long since disqualified him for important public trusts.

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THE Public are respectfully informed that the drawing of the Providence Episcopal Church Lottery, has commenced and will be continued from day to day agreeably to the scheme, until completed.—The highest prize is 8000 dollars.—Tickets at 5 dollars each, which are now selling at the Book-store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, Thames-street.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

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## *NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.*

Is it not very extraordinary that the Jacobin party should have raised such an out-cry against ALEXANDER HAMILTON, when they are both striving to attain the same object? It is difficult to predict which of the two will be most disappointed in the re-election of Mr. ADAMS—When the *celebrated pamphlet* first made its appearance, the Jacobins were the most assiduous in promoting its circulation, and the most violent parts of it, were carefully extracted and republished in all the papers of that party—Mr. Hamilton, and the Jacobins, having the same object, it is not be wondered, that their apprehensions should be directed to the same source, viz. *the independent and republican spirit of the yeomanry of New-England*:—as will be apparent from the following article.

*From the Boston Commercial Gazette.*

Tench Coxe relates the following anecdote, viz. that in the year 1794 or the beginning of 1795, he mentioned to Mr. Hamilton his objections to Mr. Adams's being elected President of the United States—that Mr. Hamilton evidently admitted them, but said "*the clannish spirit of his countrymen*, (the people of New-England) *would carry him through.*"

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If a native citizen of Newport, who had been absent six or seven years, were to return at the present moment without any previous knowledge of the intervening state of things, and should direct his observation to the vast improvements that have been made in that period, if he should indulge a momentary exultation in the extension of commerce, in the increase and embellishment of buildings public and private, in the full employment and prompt pay of artisans of every kind, a numerous population, the enhanced value of property; combined with general appearances of ease and plenty, and produced under the blessing of a beneficent providence during a long interval of Peace, now rendered secure and permanent by the wise councils of government; if he should then direct his attention from a scene so grateful to his feelings, and take a survey of the *state of society* and of *parties*; should he there behold a dreadful reverse, and contemplate the unrelenting rage with which man is armed against his fellow-man; well might he exclaim in the language of inspiration, "Why do the people rage"? To such an enquiry various would be the answers of different men, but if he should meet with a candid and upright mind, willing to impart truth without malice or extenuation he would be informed, that all this conflict was the struggle of *factious vice*, against *exalted virtue*; that *Discord* and *Envy* sick of the happiness of a free people, and jealous of the well-earned fame of an upright magistrate, had conspired to blast *their* repose & to bring *his* grey hairs in sorrow to the grave, for no better reason than *that* which was assigned by the clown for banishing one of the best and wisest men of antiquity; that "he was tired of hearing him called ARISTIDES THE JUST."

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## IT IS A FACT,

*(and not a mere report,)*

That a meeting of the anti-federal party was held at *Philadelphia*, before the close of the last session of Congress, at which it was agreed to support *Jefferson* and *Burr* at the ensuing election—What security have the freemen of the State of Rhode-Island, when they are called on to support the "Jeffersonian ticket" that Mr. *Burr*, will not thereby be elected President of the United States? Yet the antifederal party are endeavouring to raise a clamour about the danger of Mr. Pinckney's being elected President, when it is a well known fact, that the GREAT OBJECT of the federalists of Rhode-Island, is to secure the *election of Mr. Adams*, which they will not hazard to attain any object of inferior importance.

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*The following extract from the instructions of the town of Franklin, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is deserving the serious consideration of every Freeman of this State, who professes to be a Christian, or to have any regard to Religion.*

*To Colonel JOHN BOYD.*

SIR,

THIS town, relying on your ability and integrity, have chosen you to represent them in the General Court of this Commonwealth the present year.—This year, some of the most important concerns of the United States are to be transacted; and in which our General Court will soon take a very interesting part, (viz.) the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.—That even one Elector should be appointed who is likely to give his vote for a man to be President or Vice President, who has, from the press in the most public manner, given his opinion, that it is quite indifferent whether a man believes that there are "twenty Gods or no God," and adds this as a reason, (viz.) "it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg," must be a painful consideration to every serious mind—And that there is any prospect, that any man of atheistical or deistical principles, will be chosen into either of these important places of trust, is still more alarming. Therefore to prevent (if possible) a calamity so much to be dreaded, every precaution becomes necessary. And as the General Court at their next session, are to choose Electors for President and Vice President of the United States you are instructed to do all in your power to prevent any person being chosen an Elector of President and Vice President, who you even suspect will give his vote for any man of an atheistical or deistical character, or for any man that will vote for the author of JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia.

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## *For the NEWPORT MERCURY.*

AS the period for choosing ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is near at hand, it becomes proper that the attention of the Freemen of this State should be drawn to the consideration of the characters best fitted for that important trust. It is admitted on all sides, that a MOMENTOUS CRISIS exists in our national affairs, and that the united efforts of *every* friend to his country are necessary, to preserve inviolate our free CONSTITUTION, and the blessings of PEACE and GOOD ORDER, which we have confessedly derived from it;

Actuated by these considerations, we take the liberty of nominating for ELECTORS of President and Vice-President,

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq;
of *Newport*,
EDWARD MANTON, Esq;
of *Johnston*,
OLIVER DAVIS, Esq;
of *Hopkinton*, and
WILLIAM GREENE, Esq;
of *Warwick*, (late Governor.)

They are gentlemen of *known respectability*, *approved character*, and *tried integrity*, who are deserving of, and we trust will receive, the unanimous suffrages of their Fellow-Citizens.

A Number OF FREEHOLDERS.

*October* 31, 1800.

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At the Supreme Judicial Court lately held in the County of *Washington*, JOHN *Le Boss*, jun. Esq. was admitted and sworn and Attorney and Counsellor.

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*MARRIED.*]—At the Friend's Meeting-House, in Portsmouth, (on this Island) Mr. *Isaac Shearman*, to Miss *Hannah Sisson*, both of that place.

—Mr. *Isaac Almy*, to Miss *Hannah Tucker*, of Dartmouth.

*DIED.*]—At St. Thomas's, on the 1st inst. Mr. *Holder S. Almy*, son of Mr. *John C. Almy*, in the 19th year of his age.

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## Marine Articles

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Nov.* 17.

| ENTERED, | | *From* |
|---|---|---|
| Ship | Commerce, Lawton, | New-York |
| | Swift, Rogers, | Liverpool |
| Sloop | Liberty, Baker, | Havanna |
| | Lark, Spencer, | Richmond |
| | Gen. Greene, Waldin, | Providence |
| | Ranger, Bliven, | New-York |
| | Paragon, Forsyth, | St. Bartholomews |
| | Sally, Congdon, | Philadelphia |
| Schooner | Flora, Beatty, | St. John |
| | Harriot, Smith, | Exuma |
| | Farmer, Robbins, | Grenada |
| | Laura, Tripp, | New-York |
| | Sally Gladding, Osborn, | Washington |

| CLEARED, | | *For* |
|---|---|---|
| Ship | Thetis, Smith, | Charleston |
| Sloop | Maryanne, Champlin, | Havanna |
| | Lydia, Cross, | New-York |
| | Brandywine, Borden, | Philadelphia |
| | Nabby, Rose, | Somerset |
| | Mary-Ann, Champlin, | Havanna |
| | Eliza, Omans, | Norfolk |
| | Polly, Kelly, | Ditto |
| | Eagle, Greene | Baltimore |
| | Concord, Bennett, | New-York |
| | Polly, Finch, | Philadelphia |
| | George, Marshall, | New-York |
| | Sally, Phillips, | Dighton |
| Schooner | Lark, Luther, | Pasquotank |
| | Roby, Miller, | Charleston |

## PORT OF NEWPORT,

*WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER* 12.

Arrived Sloop *Liberty*, *William H. Baker* master, from *Havanna*.

*SATURDAY, NOVEMBER* 15.

Arrived Schooner *General Green*, *John Johnson* master, from *Port-Republican*.

*SUNDAY, NOVEMBER* 16.

Arrived Brig *Polly*, of *New-York*, *Thomas Randal*, jun. master, from *St. Johns*, in the Island of *Porto-Rico*.——Capt. Randal was captured by a French privateer on his passage from *New-York to Cape-Francois*, and carried into *Porto-Rico*; where he ransomed his Brig, and is bound for *Philadelphia*.

Capt. *Randal* left at *Porto-Rico* the following vessels which had been captured by the French.

Brig *Enterprize*, from *Surinam*, *to Philadelphia* retaken.

Brig *Mariner*, from *Kennebunk*, retaken.

Schooner *Betsy*, Capt. *Buckley*, from *Hartford*, condemned.

Sloop *Hiram*, Capt. *Wilson*, from *New-York*, condemned.

Brig *Neptune*, of *Salem*, Capt. *Burr*.

Schooner *Nancy*, of *Boston*, Capt. *Hartborn*.

Schooner *Lark*, of *Norwich*, Capt. *Randall*, condemned.

Brig *Polly*, of *New-York*, Capt. *Cooper*, Ditto.

Schooner *John*, of *Norfolk*, Capt. *Beaton*, ditto.

Brig *Polly*, of *Salem*, Capt. *Field*, ditto.

Sloop *Hercules*, of *Philadelphia*, Capt. *Tallman*, ditto.

Schooner *Hannah*, of *Kennebunk*, Capt. *Dighton*, not yet condemned.

Brig *Juno*, Capt. *Vincent*, from *Charleston*; captured and carried into *Aguade*, a west port in *Porto-Rico*.

Schooner *Bagley* Capt. *Wells*, Vessel burnt.

Schooner *M'Cannel*, of *Norfolk*, ditto.

Ship *Washington* of *New-York*, Capt. *Cal.* *laban*, burnt; and a Number of other Vessels, Names unknown.——The Reason they gave for burning the Vessels was, that Port was not fortified.

*MONDAY, NOVEMBER* 17.

Sloop *Cleopatra* of *New-York*, *John Brown* master, from *Jamaica*, bound to *New-York*.

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## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

*Fahrenheit's Thermometer,*

1800.

[*These Observations are taken from the first of November, in the open air, and in a North Aspect, where no Sun touches.*]

| *NOVEM.* | Thermo. Deg. 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | Wind. 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | Weather. 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 34 | 40 | N. | SW. | Fair. | Do. |
| 12 | 49 | 53 | SW. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 13 | 50 | 56 | W. | Do. | Rain. | Cloudy. |
| 14 | 42 | 43 | W. | Do. | Cloudy. | Do. |
| 15 | 35 | 40 | W. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 16 | 30 | 41 | W. | SW. | Cloudy. | Do. |
| 17 | 40 | 49 | NE. | E. | Cloudy. | Do. |

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GIBBS & CHANNING
Have for Sale,
St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.

Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first quality.

Russia Iron, flat and square, assorted.

Cordage and Cables of all dimensions.

Ticklenburghs, Oznabrigs, and sewing Twine.

Brown and bleached Flemish Linen.

Platilles Royales; Brittannias; Dreas; Haarlem Stripes; Rouans; Checks; Esslopillas; Wahrendorps; Writing-Paper; Looking-Glasses & Brushes, by the Package.

Bohea, souchong, hyson, chulang, and gunpowder Tea, of the latest importation, by the chest or larger quantity.

China, in dining and tea setts; Cups and Saucers; Bowls and Pitchers—by the Package.

Nankeens; Fans; and Window-Blinds.

New-England Rum by the hogshead or cargo, on short notice.

Molasses per hogshead; best Holland Gin per pipe; 7 by 9 Glass.

Superfine Flour; Spermaceti Candles, &c.

*Newport, Nov.* 14, 1800.

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## *KINE*—or *COW-POX.*

Dr. KING most respectfully informs the public, that he has the Genuine matter of the Cow-Pox, with which he inoculates.——The observations and experiments in Europe and America have now been so numerous as to evince, beyond a doubt; that the Cow-Pox perfectly secures the constitution from the Infection of the Small-Pox—that it is not contagious and that it is a much milder and safer disease than the Inoculated Small-Pox.

Newport, Nov. 17, 1800.

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THE Public are respectfully informed that the drawing of the Providence Episcopal Church Lottery, has commenced and will be continued from day to day agreeably to the scheme, until completed.—The highest prize is 8000 dollars.—Tickets at 5 dollars each, which are now selling at the Book-store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, Thames-street.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

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For Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION on Thursday the 20th inst, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

A LOT of LAND on the Long-Wharf, 38 feet front—the purchaser will be entitled to a share in several Lots unoccupied, belonging to the proprietors of said long-wharf. For further particulars Enquire of

JOHN SHAW,
near the State-House.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

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ALL Persons having accounts open with the subscribers, are earnestly requested to bring them in for settlement.

WOODWARD & CRANSTON.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

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## *NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.*

*Just Opened, and for Sale at the Store of*
E. N. THURSTON,
*Directly opposite Capt.* Peleg Ward's, *and adjoining General* Martin's.

A beautiful and well-chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, and of the latest importations.——Those who will please to call at her Store, it is presumed will not be disappointed, as it is her method to sell as low as can be purchased in the State.

The smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1800.

Washington) by appointing the editor of that paper, to a *sinecure* office in the Department of State.

3. Mr. Jefferson, while Secretary of State, held with Genet a "language confidential, and different from the official language held in his public communications;" and was thereupon charged by *Genet* with "having made him *(Genet)* believe that *he was his friend*, after having initiated HIM into *mysteries*, which had inflamed his hatred against all those who *aspire* to *absolute power*."

4. Mr. Jefferson is the *favourer* and the *favourite* of a foreign nation; and is therefore the last man, to whom his fellow-citizens should intrust the administration of the Government.

5th. While Governor of Virginia, in the year '81, being informed that the British troops had effected a landing at a place in that State, more than one hundred miles, distant from the seat of government, he precipitately abandoned his post and shortly after resigned his office.

6th. At an early period of our revolutionary war, being a member of Congress, he was nominated in that body for the important and perilous appointment of minister to France, but dreading the danger that was at that time to be apprehended from British cruisers, he declined it, and thus proved that he preferred his own personal safety to the preservation of the rights and liberties of a whole people. Mr. Adams was then nominated for the same appointment and accepted without hesitation the dangerous mission.

7th. While minister in France, he proposed that the debt due from America to France, should be transferred to a company of Dutch merchants, for the express purpose of transferring the *discontents of a great nation*, to a number of *private individuals*, who would not be able to compel payment!

Besides the facts above stated, (which are all supported by public documents,) there are many others equally if not more reprehensible, which though resting on more doubtful authority, have nevertheless been made out by very satisfactory inference, among which are the charge of infidelity and the letter to *Mazzei*, which has never been denied, and wherein his hostility to the Constitution is hardly attempted to be disguised—The blindness of party men has induced them to *deny*, what they cannot in some sort *explain*, but with sober and thinking and rational men, these traits in Mr. Jefferson's character, have long since disqualified him for important public trusts.


THE Public are respectfully informed that the drawing of the Providence Episcopal Church Lottery, has commenced and will be continued from day to day agreeably to the scheme, until completed.—The highest prize is 8000 dollars.—Tickets at 5 dollars each, which are now selling at the Book-store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, Thames-street.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.


## *NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.*

Is it not very extraordinary that the Jacobin party should have raised such an out-cry against ALEXANDER HAMILTON, when they are both striving to attain the same object? It is difficult to predict which of the two will be most disappointed in the re-election of Mr. ADAMS.—When the *celebrated pamphlet* first made its appearance, the Jacobins were the most assiduous in promoting its circulation, and the most violent parts of it, were carefully extracted and republished in all the papers of that party—Mr. Hamilton, and the Jacobins, having the same object, it is not be wondered, that their apprehensions should be directed to the same source, viz. *the independent and republican spirit of the yeomanry of New-England*:—as will be apparent from the following article.

*From the Boston Commercial Gazette.*

Tench Coxe relates the following anecdote, viz. that in the year 1794 or the beginning of 1795, he mentioned to Mr. Hamilton, his objections to Mr. Adams's being elected President of the United States—that Mr. Hamilton evidently admitted them, but said "*the clannish spirit of his countrymen*, (the people of New-England) *would carry him through.*"

If a native citizen of Newport, who had been absent six or seven years, were to return at the present moment without any previous knowledge of the intervening state of things, and should direct his observation to the vast improvements that have been made in that period, if he should indulge a momentary exultation in the extension of commerce, in the increase and embellishment of buildings public and private, in the full employment and prompt pay of artisans of every kind, a numerous population, the enhanced value of property; combined with general appearances of ease and plenty, and produced under the blessing of a beneficent providence during a long interval of Peace, now rendered secure and permanent by the wise councils of government; if he should then direct his attention from a scene so grateful to his feelings, and take a survey of the *state of society* and of *parties*; should he there behold a dreadful reverse, and contemplate the unrelenting rage with which man is armed against his fellow-man; well might he exclaim in the language of inspiration, "Why do the people rage"? To such an enquiry various would be the answers of different men, but if he should meet with a candid and upright mind, willing to impart truth without malice or extenuation he would be informed, that all this conflict was the struggle of *factious vice*, against *exalted virtue*; that *Discord* and *Envy* sick of the happiness of a free people, and jealous of the well-earned fame of an upright magistrate, had conspired to blast *their* repose & to bring *his* grey hairs in sorrow to the grave, for no better reason than *that* which was assigned by the clown for banishing one of the best and wisest men of antiquity; that "he was tired of hearing him called ARISTIDES THE JUST."

## IT IS A FACT,

*(and not a mere report,)*

That a meeting of the anti-federal party was held at *Philadelphia*, before the close of the last session of Congress, at which it was agreed to support *Jefferson* and *Burr* at the ensuing election—What security have the freemen of the State of Rhode-Island, when they are called on to support the "Jeffersonian ticket" that Mr. *Burr*, will not thereby be elected President of the United States? Yet the antifederal party are endeavouring to raise a clamour about the danger of Mr. Pinckney's being elected President, when it is a well known fact, that the GREAT OBJECT of the federalists of Rhode-Island, is to secure the *election of Mr. Adams*, which they will not hazard to attain any object of inferior importance.

*The following extract from the instructions of the town of Franklin, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is deserving the serious consideration of every Freeman of this State, who professes to be a Christian, or to have any regard to Religion.*

*To Colonel JOHN BOYD.*

SIR,

THIS town, relying on your ability and integrity, have chosen you to represent them in the General Court of this Commonwealth the present year.—This year, some of the most important concerns of the United States are to be transacted; and in which our General Court will soon take a very interesting part, (viz.) the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.—That even one Elector should be appointed who is likely to give his vote for a man to be President or Vice President, who has, from the press in the most public manner, given his opinion, that it is quite indifferent whether a man believes that there are "twenty Gods or no God," and adds this as a reason, (viz.) "it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg," must be a painful consideration to every serious mind—And that there is any prospect, that any man of atheistical or deistical principles, will be chosen into either of these important places of trust, is still more alarming. Therefore to prevent (if possible) a calamity so much to be dreaded, every precaution becomes necessary. And as the General Court at their next session, are to choose Electors for President and Vice President of the United States you are instructed to do all in your power to prevent any person being chosen an Elector of President and Vice President, who you even suspect will give his vote for any man of an atheistical or deistical character, or for any man that will vote for the author of JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia.

*For the NEWPORT MERCURY.*

AS the period for choosing ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is near at hand, it becomes proper that the attention of the Freemen of this State should be drawn to the consideration of the characters best fitted for that important trust. It is admitted on all sides, that a MOMENTOUS CRISIS exists in our national affairs, and that the united efforts of *every* friend to his country are necessary, to preserve inviolate our free CONSTITUTION, and the blessings of PEACE and GOOD ORDER, which we have confessedly derived from it;

Actuated by these considerations, we take the liberty of nominating for ELECTORS of President and Vice-President,

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq;
of *Newport*,
EDWARD MANTON, Esq;
of *Johnston*,
OLIVER DAVIS, Esq;
of *Hopkinton*, and
WILLIAM GREENE, Esq;
of *Warwick*, (late Governor.)

They are gentlemen of *known respectability*, *approved character*, and *tried integrity*, who are deserving of, and we trust will receive, the unanimous suffrages of their Fellow-Citizens.

A Number OF FREEHOLDERS.

*October* 31, 1800.

At the Supreme Judicial Court lately held in the County of *Washington*, JOHN L. BOSS, jun. Esq. was admitted and sworn and Attorney and Counsellor.

*MARRIED.*]—At the Friend's Meeting-House, in Portsmouth, (on this Island) Mr. *Isaac Shearman*, to Miss *Hannah Sisson*, both of that place.

—Mr. *Isaac Almy*, to Miss *Hannah Tucker*, of Dartmouth.

*DIED.*]—At St. Thomas's, on the 1st inst. Mr. *Holder S. Almy*, son of Mr. *John C. Almy*, in the 19th year of his age.

## Marine Miscellies

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Nov.* 17.

| | ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|---|
| Ship | Commerce, Lawton, | New-York |
| | Swift, Rogers, | Liverpool |
| Sloop | Liberty, Baker, | Havanna |
| | Lark, Spencer, | Richmond |
| | Gen. Greene, Waldin, | Providence |
| | Ranger, Bliven, | New-York |
| | Paragon, Forsyth, | St. Bartholomews |
| | Sally, Congdon, | Philadelphia |
| Schooner | Flora, Beatty, | St. John |
| | Harriot, Smith, | Exuma |
| | Farmer, Robbins, | Grenada |
| | Laura, Tripp, | New-York |
| | Sally Gladding, Osborn, | Washington |
| | CLEARED, | *For* |
| Ship | Thetis, Smith, | Charleston |
| Sloop | Maryanne, Champlin, | Havanna |
| | Lydia, Cross, | New-York |
| | Brandywine, Borden, | Philadelphia |
| | Nabby, Rose, | Somerset |
| | Mary-Ann, Champlin, | Havanna |
| | Eliza, Omans, | Norfolk |
| | Polly, Kelly, | Ditto |
| | Eagle, Greene | Baltimore |
| | Concord, Bennett, | New-York |
| | Polly, Finch, | Philadelphia |
| | George, Marshall, | New-York |
| | Sally, Phillips, | Dighton |
| Schooner | Lark, Luther, | Pasquotank |
| | Roby, Miller, | Charleston |

## PORT OF NEWPORT,

*WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER* 12.

Arrived Sloop *Liberty*, *William H. Baker* master, from *Havanna*.

*SATURDAY, NOVEMBER* 15.

Arrived Schooner *General Green*, *John Johnston* master, from *Port-Republicun*.

*SUNDAY, NOVEMBER* 16.

Arrived Brig *Polly*, of *New-York*, *Thomas Randal*, jun. master, from *St. Johns*, in the Island of *Porto-Rico*.——Capt. Randal was captured by a French privateer on his passage from *New-York to Cape-Francois*, and carried into *Porto-Rico*; where he ransomed his Brig, and is bound for *Philadelphia*.

Capt. *Randal* left at *Porto-Rico* the following vessels which had been captured by the French.

Brig *Enterprize*, from *Surinam*, *to Philadelphia* retaken.

Brig *Mariner*, from *Kennebunk*, retaken.

Schooner *Betsy*, Capt. *Buckley*, from *Hartford*, condemned.

Sloop *Hiram*, Capt. *Wilson*, from *New-York*, condemned.

Brig *Neptune*, of *Salem*, Capt. *Burr*.

Schooner *Nancy*, of *Boston*, Capt. *Hartborn*.

Schooner *Lark*, of *Norwich*, Capt. *Randall*, condemned.

Brig *Polly*, of *New-York*, Capt. *Cooper*, Ditto.

Schooner *John*, of *Norfolk*, Capt. *Beaton*, ditto.

Brig *Polly*, of *Salem*, Capt. *Field*, ditto.

Sloop *Hercules*, of *Philadelphia*, Capt. *Tallman*, ditto.

Schooner *Hannah*, of *Kennebunk*, Capt. *Dighton*, not yet condemned.

Brig *Juno*, Capt. *Vincent*, from *Charleston*; captured and carried into *Aguade*, a west port in *Porto-Rico*.

Schooner *Bagley* Capt. *Wells*, Vessel burnt.

Schooner *M'Cannel*, of *Norfolk*, ditto.

Ship *Washington* of *New-York*, Capt. *Calaban*, burnt; and a Number of other Vessels, Names unknown.——The Reason they gave for burning the Vessels was, that Port was not fortified.

*MONDAY, NOVEMBER* 17.

Sloop *Cleopatra* of *New-York*, *John Brown* master, from *Jamaica*, bound to *New-York*.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

*Fahrenheit's Thermometer,*
1800.

[*These Observations are taken from the first of November, in the open air, and in a North Aspect, where no Sun touches.*]

| NOVEM. | Thermo. 7 A.M. | Thermo. 2 P.M. | Wind. 7 A.M. | Wind. 2 P.M. | Weather. 7 A.M. | Weather. 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deg. | Deg. | | | | |
| 11 | 32 | 40 | N. | SW. | Fair. | Do. |
| 12 | 49 | 53 | SW. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 13 | 50 | 56 | W. | Do. | Rain. | Cloudy. |
| 14 | 42 | 43 | W. | Do. | Cloudy. | Do. |
| 15 | 35 | 40 | W. | Do. | Fair. | Do. |
| 16 | 30 | 41 | W. | SW. | Cloudy. | Do. |
| 17 | 40 | 49 | NE. | E. | Cloudy. | Do. |


GIBBS & CHANNING
Have for Sale,
St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.

Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first quality.

Russia Iron, flat and square, assorted.

Cordage and Cables of all dimensions.

Ticklenburghs, Oznabrigs, and sewing Twine.

Brown and bleached Flemish Linen.

Platilles Royales; Brittannias; Creas; Haarlem Stripes; Rouans; Checks; Esopillas; Wahrendorps; Writing-Paper; Looking-Glasses & Brushes, by the Package.

Bohea, souchong, hyson, chulang, and gunpowder Tea, of the latest importation, by the chest or larger quantity.

China, in dining and tea setts; Cups and Saucers; Bowls and Pitchers—by the Package.

Nankeens; Fans; and Window-Blinds.

New-England Rum by the hogshead or cargo, on short notice.

Molasses per hogshead; best Holland Gin per pipe; 7 by 9 Glass.

Superfine Flour; Spermaceti Candles, &c.

*Newport, Nov.* 14, 1800.

*KINE*—or *COW-POX.*

Dr. KING most respectfully informs the public, that he has the Genuine matter of the Cow-Pox, with which he inoculates.——The observations and experiments in Europe and America have now been so numerous as to evince, beyond a doubt; that the Cow-Pox perfectly secures the constitution from the Infection of the Small-Pox—that it is not contagious and that it is a much milder and safer disease than the Inoculated Small-Pox.

Newport, Nov. 17, 1800.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the drawing of the Providence Episcopal Church Lottery, has commenced and will be continued from day to day agreeably to the scheme, until completed.—The highest prize is 8000 dollars.—Tickets at 5 dollars each, which are now selling at the Book-store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, Thames-street.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

For Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION on Thursday the 20th inst, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

A LOT of LAND on the Long-Wharf, 38 feet front—the purchaser will be entitled to a share in several Lots unoccupied, belonging to the proprietors of said long-wharf. For further particulars Enquire of

JOHN SHAW,
near the State-House.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

ALL Persons having accounts open with the subscribers, are earnestly requested to bring them in for settlement.

WOODWARD & CRANSTON.

*Newport, Nov.* 17, 1800.

*NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.*

*Just Opened, and for Sale at the Store of*
E. N. THURSTON,
*Directly opposite Capt.* Peleg Wood's, *and adjoining General* Martin's,

A beautiful and well-chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, and of the latest importations.——Those who will please to call at her Store, it is presumed will not be disappointed, as it is her method to sell as low as can be purchased in the State.

The smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1800.

*From the Gazette of the United States.*

[The following, from a very agreeable, though obſcure Poet, will be allowed, by ladies of ſenſibility, to have ſomething of truth, and more of nature.]

CLARINDA'S lips I fondly preſs'd,
While rapture fill'd each vein,
And as I touch'd, her downy breaſt,
Its tenant ſlept ſerene.

So ſoft a calm in ſuch a part
Betrays a peaceful mind
Whilſt my uneaſy fluttering heart
Would ſcarcely be confin'd.

A *ſtubborn oak* the ſhepherd ſees,
Unmov'd, when ſtorms deſcend
But, ah, to every ſporting breeze
The *myrtle bough* muſt bend.

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ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of HENRY BARBER. late Editor of this Paper, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcriber, who has been appointed Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate.—And all Perſons indebted (eſpecially for the Arrearages of the Newport Mercury) are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ANN BARBER.

*Newport, 3d Nov.* 1800.

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## KINE, or COW-POX.

The ſubſcribers having been furniſhed by Dr. BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, of Cambridge (Maſſachuſetts) with the means of Inoculating for the KINE, or COW-POX, within the county of Briſtol, State of Rhode-Iſland; hereby give notice, that they ſhall immediately commence inoculation for ſaid diſtemper in the towns of Briſtol and Warren. It being eſtabliſhed by numerous experiments that this diſorder is much milder and ſafer than the Small-Pox, (more than ſixty thouſand having gone through it in England, and no one died of it) that it effectually ſecures the human conſtitution from ever being ſuſceptible of the Small-Pox, and that it may be taken with the utmoſt ſafety in private families, as one perſon cannot take it from another, even by ſleeping in the ſame bed.

They flatter themſelves that few will neglect ſo good an opportunity, of ſecuring themſelves from the ravages of that terrible diſtemper, the Small-Pox.——Their terms will be moderate; they will attend families in any part of the county; and to thoſe who may not wiſh to take it in their own families, they will furniſh boarding and lodging in Briſtol or Warren, on eaſy terms.

Any perſon wiſhing to ſee a hiſtory of the diſeaſe, and an account of the experiment, both in England and America, may have the peruſal of Dr. Waterhouſe's Pamphlet, by calling, at *Briſtol* or *Warren*, on either of the ſubſcribers,

LUTHER A. CROSSMAN,
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

*October* 31, 1800.

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## Doctor BARTLETT

*Informs his Friends and the Public,*

That he has prepared himſelf for the Inoculation of the COW—or more properly the KINE-POX—and will be ready to attend any perſon that may wiſh his aſſiſtance.——The advantages ariſing from this treatment are manifold—it being attended with no danger or violence of ſymptoms—and has been ſufficiently proven to be a complete preventive of the Small-Pox.——Patients who have had the Kine-Pox by Inoculation (and it cannot be taken otherwiſe) although afterwards inoculated for the Small-Pox, or expoſed to it when raging in its moſt violent ſtage—have felt no effects from the latter.

*Newport, Oct.* 27, 1800.

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## For NORFOLK & RICHMOND,

The New Sloop HIRAM.

Will ſail the 25th inſt.——For freight or paſſage apply to JOHN BAKER, Newport, or AARON BORDEN, Freetown.

*Newport, Nov.* 3. 1800.

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## BENJAMIN HILL

*Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,*

That he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods; together with an aſſortment of Liverpool and Glaſs Ware; ſuperfine, common, and rye Flour, by the barrel or Cwt.; and fine Salt by the buſhel.

He ſtill continues to carry on the Baking buſineſs, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will ſell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Meſſieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANING'S* Store. *Oct.* 13, 1800.

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## SIMEON MARTIN

*Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of RhodeIsland,*

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per hogſhead or barrel; firſt quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all ſizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and ſquare bars, per ton or hundred; ſouchong and bohea Teas, per cheſt or dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; meſs and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

*Newport, May* 26, 1800.

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## GEORGE CHAMPLIN

*HAS FOR SALE,*

St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
White and Brown Ruſſia Sheeting.
Ruſſia Iron, aſſorted; old Sable—and
A few Bolts of beſt Holland Duck.

*Newport, Nov.* 3, 1800.

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## C. FOWLER and Company,

In addition to their uſual aſſortment of GROCERIES, have for Sale,

Excellent 4th-proof Coniac Brandy, by the pipe or quarter-caſk;—and a freſh ſupply of ſuperfine and common

FLOUR,

by the quantity or ſingle barrel.

*Newport, Oct.* 13, 1800.

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## *CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN*

Has for Sale, at his Store,
In Newport.

St. Peterſburg clean Hemp.

Ruſſia—old Sable Iron, from Two to three Inches broad.
Ruſſia Duck.
Ravens Duck.
White and Brown Ruſſia Sheeting.

*October* 27, 1800.

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## *GODFREY WENWOOD*

Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

*Newport, July* 8, 1800.

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## WILLIAM R. WILDER,

*BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,*

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING'S* STORE,

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewiſe received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of ſuperior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Preſs Papers.—A large and general Aſſortment of School-Books, Wholeſale and Retail, as low as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Inſtruments, &c. &c. with almoſt every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a ſmall Aſſortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the lateſt Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be ſold at the Boſton Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as uſual, with daily Additions of the Neweſt Publications—ſuch as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, Auguſt* 26, 1800.

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## FRESH GOODS.

## ROBERT LAWTON

Has juſt Received, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. *TOWNSEND'S* Coffee-Houſe, Thames-ſtreet;—a handſome and general Aſſortment of faſhionable DRY GOODS, adapted to the ſeaſon, among which are,

Broadcloths, fine and ſuperfine; caſſimeres; coatings; ſwanſdowns; flannels; baize; Iriſh linens, &c. &c.

ALSO—A beautiful aſſortment of calicoes, chintzes, linens, gentlemen's beaver hats, ditto white ribb'd cotton ſtockings, do. hemp, ladies black and white long ſilk gloves, ſarſnetts, pelongs, ſilk ſhawls, &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low advance.

*Newport, Oct.* 20, 1800.

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## FOR SALE,

The Whole of the real eſtate of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, conſiſting of a two ſtory dwelling-houſe 28 by 30 feet with a Cellar under it—together with a ſlaughter-houſe, and other buildings, extending 75 feet—and eight lots of land.—For further particulars apply to

EDWARD PERRY.

*Newport, Nov.* 3, 1800.

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## EARL & WHITEHORNE

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

At their ſtore, on Major Handy's wharf,

NEWPORT,

A general aſſortment of

Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*.

*Among which are the following articles:*

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Weſt-India Rum | WINES. | Middlings |
| Madeira | | Almonds |
| Sherry | | Eſſence Spruce |
| Teneriffe—and | | Muſtard |
| Claret | | Black Pepper |
| Holland Gin | | Sweet Oil |
| Loaf and brown Sugars | | Ginger |
| Hyſon, | TEAS. | Starch |
| Souchong, | | Hair-Powder |
| Chulang—and | | Allum |
| Bohea | | Copperas |
| Coffee | | Brimſtone |
| Currants | | Lampblack |
| Raiſins and Figs | | Spaniſh Brown |
| Rice and Salt | | New-York Soap |
| Superfine and fine Flour | | Vinegar |
| Rye Ditto | | Spaniſh Segars |
| | | Crockery Ware by the Crate. |

Cinnamon; Caſſia; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Chocolate; Salt-Petre; 6 by 8 Window-Glaſs; Grind-ſtones.

And a Conſignment of

DRY GOODS:

Conſiſting of Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres, Muſlins, Cambricks, worſted Hoſe, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of very low.—Alſo Cabouſes and Stoves.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or ſingle pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; ſheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; Engliſh and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all ſorts; Bunting; braſs Amplitude, and common Compaſſes; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glaſſes; Spikes and Nails aſſorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw Augers; Files and Raſps; Gimblet, &c. Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mop & Scrubbing-Bruſhes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an aſſortment of Charts.

*ALSO*

China—in Tea Setts; and Windſor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewiſe tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion. *Oct.* 7, 1800.

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*GROCERIES of a warranted good quality, and at the lowest prices,*
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL, by*

## HAZARD & GARDNER,

*At their Stores, one door North of the Coffee-House, and on Stevens's Wharf,*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Madeira* | *WINES.* | *Mace* |
| *Sherry* | | *Cassia* |
| *Lisbon* | | *Black Pepper* |
| *Malaga* | | *Alspice* |
| *& Port* | | *Ginger* |
| *Holland Gin* | | *English Mustard, by the lb. or bottle* |
| *West-India Rum* | | *West-India Cayanne* |
| *Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy* | | *Loaf & other Sugars* |
| *Anniseed Cordial* | | *Salad Oil* |
| *London Porter* | | *Anchovies* |
| *Gunpowder* | *TEAS.* | *Capers by the lb. or bottle* |
| *Hyson* | | *Castile & brown Soap* |
| *Souchong* | | *permaceti and Tallow mould Candles* |
| *& Bohea* | | *Naples Hair-Powder* |
| *Green Coffee* | | *Poland white and ragged blue Starch* |
| *Rice* | | *Spanish Indigo* |
| *No. 1 & No. 2 Boston Chocolate* | | *Havanna Segars* |
| *Almonds* | | *Fig Tobacco* |
| *Box Raisins* | | *Essence Spruce* |
| *Zante Currants* | | *Corks* |
| *Citron* | | *Powder, Shot, &c.* |
| *Cloves* | | |
| *Nutmegs* | | |

*Also—A small invoice of faſhionable and common aſſorted Glaſs Ware.*

*Ditto Braſs Latches.*

*Town and country retailers are invited to purchaſe; liberal credit will be given them.*

*To thoſe who have formed themſelves their cuſtomers, they tender their express thanks.——Tranſient cuſtom will be gratefully received.*

*Newport, Oct.* 15, 1800.

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## JOHN C. SCOTT

*Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,*

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to the Houſe late occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALLON*, a few doors below Baniſter's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, among which are the following articles:

Engliſh, India, and Italian ſilks and lutſtrings; ſattins and pelongs; kid and ſilk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and ſilk ſhawls; camel's hair ditto; Iriſh linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and veſt buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers badges; bohea, hyſon, gunpowder, and ſouchong Tea, per cheſt or leſs quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has alſo juſt received from Liverpool a faſhionable aſſortment of ladies cupo bonnets & hats; childrens' ſtraw bonnets ladies Morocco and kid ſhoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requeſts a continuance of the cuſtom. *Oct.* 6, 1800.

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## DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Cuſtomers, and ſolicit a Continuance of their Favours.

*Newport, July* 21, 1800.

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## TWENTY DOLLARS Reward

LOST, on the 22d ult. at Fort-Adams, or in Newport, a Gold WATCH with a gold chain, key and ſeal, appendant, all marked with the initials I. H.—Whoever may have the ſame, ſhall, on delivery thereof to the ſubſcriber, receive the above Reward, and no enquiry will be made as to the manner of having obtained poſſeſſion.

J. KNIGHT.

*Fort-Adams, Nov.* 1, 1800.

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## SUSAN FOWLER

Has juſt received a new ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon;—amongſt which are the following:

Bonnet Sattins, | Ribbons, &c.

Alſo a large ſupply of kid Morocco and cloth Shoes, warranted. Every ſort of Needle-Work, from the beſt embroidery to plain ſewing, done in the neateſt manner.—As alſo Mantua-Making and Millinery.

Mrs. *FOWLER* intends to eſtabliſh the Millinery buſineſs in all its beautiful variety, as ſhe expects a large aſſortment of fancy Goods.—She has on hand, Spices, Crockery, and Glaſs Ware; as alſo a number of articles, too tedious to enumerate; which ſhe offers very low.

Mrs. *Fowler* thanks thoſe who have favoured her with their cuſtom, and hopes to merit a continuance of it by the moſt unremitting attention.

*Newport, Oct.* 27, 1800.

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## HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

*Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street,*

A new Supply of

Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

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## ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN-AWAY on the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a negro wench, named ROSE, the property of the Subſcriber.—All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or truſting her on the Penalty of the Law, and whoever will return ſaid wench ſhall have the above reward and no charges.

PHEBE BROWNING.

*North-Kingstown, October* 24, 1800.

*From the Gazette of the United States.*

[The following, from a very agreeable, though obſcure Poet, will be allowed, by ladies of ſenſibility, to have ſomething of truth, and more of nature.]

CLARINDA'S lips I fondly preſs'd,
While rapture fill'd each vein,
And as I touch'd, her downy breaſt,
Its tenant ſlept ſerene.

So ſoft a calm in ſuch a part
Betrays a peaceful mind
Whilſt my uneaſy fluttering heart
Would ſcarcely be confin'd.

A *ſtubborn oak* the ſhepherd ſees,
Unmov'd, when ſtorms deſcend
But, ah, to every ſporting breeze
The *myrtle bough* muſt bend.

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ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of HENRY BARBER, late Editor of this Paper, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcriber, who has been appointed Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate.—And all Perſons indebted (eſpecially for the Arrearages of the Newport Mercury) are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ANN BARBER.

*Newport, 3d Nov.* 1800.

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## KINE, or COW-POX.

The ſubſcribers having been furniſhed by Dr. BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, of Cambridge (Maſſachuſetts) with the means of Inoculating for the KINE, or COW-POX, within the county of Briſtol, State of Rhode-Iſland; hereby give notice, that they ſhall immediately commence inoculation for ſaid diſtemper in the towns of Briſtol and Warren. It being eſtabliſhed by numerous experiments that this diſorder is much milder and ſafer than the Small-Pox, (more than ſixty thouſand having gone through it in England, and no one died of it) that it effectually ſecures the human conſtitution from ever being ſuſceptible of the Small-Pox, and that it may be taken with the utmoſt ſafety in private families, as one perſon cannot take it from another, even by ſleeping in the ſame bed.

They flatter themſelves that few will neglect ſo good an opportunity, of ſecuring themſelves from the ravages of that terrible diſtemper, the Small-Pox.——Their terms will be moderate; they will attend families in any part of the county; and to thoſe who may not wiſh to take it in their own families, they will furniſh boarding and lodging in Briſtol or Warren, on eaſy terms.

Any perſon wiſhing to ſee a hiſtory of the diſeaſe, and an account of the experiment, both in England and America, may have the peruſal of Dr. Waterhouſe's Pamphlet, by calling, at *Briſtol* or *Warren*, on either of the ſubſcribers,

LUTHER A. CROSSMAN,
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

*October* 31, 1800.

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## Doctor BARTLETT

*Informs his Friends and the Public,*

That he has prepared himſelf for the Inoculation of the COW—or more properly the KINE-POX—and will be ready to attend any perſon that may wiſh his aſſiſtance.——The advantages ariſing from this treatment are manifold—it being attended with no danger or violence of ſymptoms—and has been ſufficiently proven to be a complete preventive of the Small-Pox.——Patients who have had the Kine-Pox by Inoculation (and it cannot be taken otherwiſe) although afterwards inoculated for the Small-Pox, or expoſed to it when raging in its moſt violent ſtage—have felt no effects from the latter.

*Newport, Oct.* 27, 1800.

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## For NORFOLK & RICHMOND,

The New Sloop HIRAM.

Will ſail the 25th inſt.——For freight or paſſage apply to JOHN BAKER, Newport, or AARON BORDEN, Freetown.

*Newport, Nov.* 3. 1800.

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## BENJAMIN HILL

*Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,*

That he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods; together with an aſſortment of Liverpool and Glaſs Ware; ſuperfine, common, and rye Flour, by the barrel or Cwt.; and fine Salt by the buſhel.

He ſtill continues to carry on the Baking buſineſs, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will ſell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Meſſieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANNING'S* Store. *Oct.* 13, 1800.

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## SIMEON MARTIN

*Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of RhodeIsland,*

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per hogſhead or barrel; firſt quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all ſizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and ſquare bars, per ton or hundred; ſouchong and bohea Teas, per cheſt or dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; meſs and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

*Newport, May* 26, 1800.

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## GEORGE CHAMPLIN

*HAS FOR SALE,*

St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
White and Brown Ruſſia Sheeting.
Ruſſia Iron, aſſorted; old Sable—and
A few Bolts of beſt Holland Duck.

*Newport, Nov.* 3, 1800.

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## *C. FOWLER* and Company,

In addition to their uſual aſſortment of GROCERIES, have for Sale,

Excellent 4th-proof Coniac Brandy, by the pipe or quarter-caſk;—and a freſh ſupply of ſuperfine and common

FLOUR,

by the quantity or ſingle barrel.

*Newport, Oct.* 13, 1800.

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## *CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN*

Has for Sale, at his Store,
In Newport.

St. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Ruſſia—old Sable Iron, from Two to three Inches broad.
Ruſſia Duck.
Ravens Duck.
White and Brown Ruſſia Sheeting.

*October* 27, 1800.

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## *GODFREY WENWOOD*

Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

*Newport, July* 8, 1800.

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## WILLIAM R. WILDER,

*BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,*

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING'S* STORE,

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewiſe received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of ſuperior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Preſs Papers.—A large and general Aſſortment of School-Books, Wholeſale and Retail, as low as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Inſtruments, &c. &c. with almoſt every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a ſmall Aſſortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the lateſt Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be ſold at the Boſton Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as uſual, with daily Additions of the Neweſt Publications—ſuch as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, Auguſt* 26, 1800.

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## FRESH GOODS.

## ROBERT LAWTON

Has juſt Received, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. *TOWNSEND'S* Coffee-Houſe, Thames-ſtreet;—a handſome and general Aſſortment of faſhionable DRY GOODS, adapted to the ſeaſon, among which are,

Broadcloths, fine and ſuperfine; caſſimeres; coatings; ſwanſdowns; flannels; baize; Iriſh linens, &c. &c.

ALSO—A beautiful aſſortment of calicoes, chintzes, linens, gentlemen's beaver hats, ditto white ribb'd cotton ſtockings, do. hemp, ladies black and white long ſilk gloves, ſarſnetts, pelongs, ſilk ſhawls, &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low advance.

*Newport, Oct.* 20, 1800.

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## FOR SALE,

The Whole of the real eſtate of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, conſiſting of a two ſtory dwelling-houſe 28 by 30 feet with a Cellar under it—together with a ſlaughter-houſe, and other buildings, extending 75 feet—and eight lots of land.—For further particulars apply to

EDWARD PERRY.

*Newport, Nov.* 3, 1800.

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## EARL & WHITEHORNE

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

At their ſtore, on Major Handy's wharf,

NEWPORT,

A general aſſortment of

Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL.*

*Among which are the following articles:*

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
Weſt-India Rum
Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe—and Claret } WINES.
Holland Gin
Loaf and brown Sugars
Hyſon, Souchong, Chulang—and Bohea } TEAS.
Coffee
Currants
Raiſins and Figs
Rice and Salt
Superfine and fine Flour
Rye Ditto

Middlings
Almonds
Eſſence Spruce
Muſtard
Black Pepper
Sweet Oil
Ginger
Starch
Hair-Powder
Allum
Copperas
Brimſtone
Lampblack
Spaniſh Brown
New-York Soap
Vinegar
Spaniſh Segars
Crockery Ware by the Crate.

Cinnamon; Caſſia; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Chocolate; Salt-Petre; 6 by 8 Window-Glaſs; Grind-ſtones.

And a Conſignment of

DRY GOODS:

Conſiſting of Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres, Muſlins, Cambricks, worſted Hoſe, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of very low.—Alſo Cabouſes and Stoves.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or ſingle pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; ſheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; Engliſh and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all ſorts; Bunting; braſs Amplitude, and common Compaſſes; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glaſſes; Spikes and Nails; aſſorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Raſps; Gimblets, &c. Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mop and Scrubbing-Bruſhes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an aſſortment of Charts.

*A L S O*

China—in Tea Setts; and Windſor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewiſe tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion. *Oct.* 7, 1800.

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*London Porter*
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*Newport, Oct.* 15, 1800.

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## JOHN C. SCOTT

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